



Mr LAURIE,

WITH gratitude, acknowledges the protection and encouragement the Nobility and Gentry have been pleased to afford him, since he commenced teaching in his School in JAMES'S COURT, Lawn market; and humbly takes the liberty to acquaint them, that he continues to teach the New Minuets, Dances, Cotillions, and Cotillon-steps, &c. as practised by the first masters in France and England.

MONEY DISCOVERED.

AS there is reason to suppose that an error of some value has been committed in the payment of money in the course of last fortnight; any person who has found an error in his cash, will be pleased to send a note in writing of the sum wanting, and the manner in which he suspects it to have happened, to the Publisher of this paper, in consequence of which he may perhaps learn where the money is to be found.

President's Stairs, Parliament-Square, Nov. 23. 1782.

D. MILNE respectfully informs the **LADIES**, That the NEW SILKS are arrived, in all the elegance and variety of FASHION AND COLOURS.

To accommodate the Ladies in *Bridge Gown* and *Carriage Dresses*, Is also come to hand, above fifty lengths of rich TISSUES, of last and former year's patterns, of one and two colours only, which will be sold considerably below the weavers first cost, for ready money; being part of the stock of an eminent manufacturer.

BLACK SILKS, of all the different fabrics; Bombazines, and Norwich Crapes, and the new Shawl Flannels.

LADIES CLOTHS, with a variety of Fancy Cloths for habits; Riding Heavers;—and Silk Stockings to low as 6s. 3d. per pair.

All the different articles for GENTLEMEN'S wear, Liveries, &c. Proper attention will be paid to orders from the country.

ENGLISH APPLES.

JUST arrived from England, a Cargo of FINE FRUIT, in excellent order, consisting of

GOLDEN PIPPINS, GOLDEN RUSSETS,
NONPAREILS, RENNETS,

And a variety of other sorts for table use and baking:
Selling next door to the Weigh-house, Leith.

The finest of the fruit is in neat bullock baskets.

PATRONAGE.

COLLINGTON, Nov. 21. 1782.

THE Inhabitants of this parish, with the Elders, and with the consent and concurrence of a respectable number of the Heritors, having this day met, and being informed that attempts were making in sundry parts of this kingdom to procure a repeal of the Patronage Act, they think it their duty to join the other parishes and societies in Scotland that intend to petition the legislature for the repeal of the said act, and unanimously agree to the following resolutions. 1st, That Patronage is not only contrary to the holy scriptures, and to the natural liberties of mankind, but is also a direct encroachment on the rights and constitution of this Church established by the fifth act of the first parliament of King William and Queen Mary, and afterwards ratified by the treaty of Union.—2dly, That Patronage, though reformed by Queen's Ann's ministry in 1712, was not received nor submitted to by this Church, but repeatedly complained of, and remonstrated against, by the judicatories; and all the General Assemblies since 1712, have instructed their commissioners every year to petition the legislature in their name for the repeal of the said act, if a favourable opportunity should offer.—3dly, That although the pretended intention of the Patronage act was to prevent heats and divisions, yet by the experience of more than forty years, it has been found, that the said act, and the violent proceedings of church judicatories in compliance with it, have caused the greatest divisions ever known in the Church, and have driven from its communion some hundreds of congregations of well-disposed persons, who still profess the principles of this Church, and are loyal subjects to his Majesty.—4thly, That the said act, by vesting the election of ministers wholly in the patrons, has introduced a servile and dependent spirit among the clergy of this Church, so that their votes and determinations are almost entirely governed by the will of their patrons, or friends who procured their settlement; which renders them very unfit guardians and representatives of a free and independent church.—5thly, That Patronage, by its very nature, gives opportunity for simoniacal pactions betwixt the patron and pretence, or friends of both; which unlawful traffic, though condemned by the laws of all Christian countries, can never be prevented while Patronage is established.—6thly, That if some stop is not put to these destructive proceedings, which cannot be expected from General Assemblies, who are the principal authors and promoters of them, the members of this Church must soon be reduced to a very contemptible number by that oppressive act. And this parish, with many others, can witness its arbitrary proceedings in a very singular manner; for, when their pastor died, a petition was sent to the Patron, desiring he would let them have a young man to be their minister, who had been some years their helper, and was agreeable to the whole parish; and this reasonable request, though signed by the whole Heritors and Elders, one Heritor excepted, who sent a letter of concurrence to the scheme waiting to know the Patron's intentions, but the whole were denied by the Patron, without assigning a reason for such an oppressive measure. But this may not raise our wonder, when we consider Patronage as a brat of Popery, a production of the Scarlet Coloured Whore, an antichristian institution, which rejoiceth in the destruction of a Protestant Church.

For these reasons, we hereby declare our desire to join the other parishes and societies who have published their intentions to petition the Legislature, for the repeal of this most pernicious act, and we appoint these our Resolutions to be published in the Edinburgh Advertiser, Caledonian Mercury, and Edinburgh Evening Courant. And we promise to pay a proportional part of the expence of the intended application to Parliament, along with the other societies who shall join in the said application.

JAMES REDPATH, Pretes.

THIS is to give notice, That the late owners of the Sloops PEGGY and KATTIE, trading between Leith and the Moray Frith, having given up that business, and disposed of the said sloops, any persons who have claims on the said sloops prior to the 7th of May last, are desired to lodge the same, and their grounds of debt, with James Mackie merchant in Findhorn, on or before the 1st of January next, who will pay all such claims as are well founded. And also, all persons who are indebted to the owners of the said sloops for freight, &c. will please pay the same to the said James Mackie against the 1st of January next, otherwise they will be prosecuted for the same.

Not to be repeated.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Master, Now lying at Moore's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will sail with the first convoy from the Nore.

Merchants and others who intend ordering goods by said ship, will please lose no opportunity.

AT BORROWSTOUNNESS—FOR LONDON,

THE UNITY,

JAMES MELVIN Master, For JAMES GRINDLAY.

Is now taking in goods, and will sail the 2d of December, with or without convoy.

The Unity mounts six nine pounders, besides swivel guns, and men in proportion. Good accommodation for passengers.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE,

Edinburgh, Nov. 26. 1782.

THE Court of Directors of the British Linen

Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office here, on Monday the 2d day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

MRS ANDERSON, Relict of the deceased

ROBERT ANDERSON Seedmerchant in Edinburgh, takes the liberty of acquainting the Public, That the connection betwixt the Representatives of her said deceased Husband and the Company under the firm of *Anderson, Leslie, and Company*, Seedmerchants in Edinburgh, was sometime ago dissolved, in consequence of Mrs Anderson having sold her Husband's share in the concern to Andrew Leslie, one of the surviving partners.

Edinburgh, November, 1782.

Meeting of the Creditors of Invergowrie.

THE Trustees upon the estate of Invergowrie desire the whole Creditors of the late JAMES MENZIES, Esquire, to meet either by themselves or proxies in the coffeehouse in Dundee, upon Friday the 20th December 1782, at eleven o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of choosing a new committee, and of considering a proposal then to be made by the family of Invergowrie, for the purchase of the growing timber still remaining upon the estate. The trustees earnestly request the creditors to attend, as the season for selling timber is far advanced.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

TO SIR JOHN OGILVY'S CREDITORS.

THE Trustee for Sir JOHN OGILVY'S Creditors has ordered another dividend, out of the price of Kinnordy, to be paid to his Creditors, which will commence on Monday first, at the office of John Gordon clerk to the signet, and be continued from ten to two o'clock, every lawful day except Saturdays.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of the deceased JOHN MASSON, portioner of Raderny.

THE said John Masson's estate being lately sold, it now appears part of the price will fall to be divided among his personal creditors. Such of them, therefore, as have not already produced their grounds of debt, with the oaths on the verity, are desired immediately to produce them in the office of George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of session, or in the hands of William Bethune writer in Edinburgh, as the ranking will be soon closed; and such creditors as fail to produce, will get no share of the price.—Not to be repeated.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Wyfe mason and changekeeper in Falkirk, upon the 6th day of February next, That large TENEMENT of HOUSES, high and laigh, back and fore, lying on the north side of the High Street of Falkirk, which belonged to the deceased Thomas Hugh merchant in Falkirk.

The houses are situated in the Market-place of Falkirk. None of the tenants have tacks; and, for the accommodation of the purchaser, so as he may have it in his power to remove tenants. &c. the entry is to commence at Martinmas 1782.

For particulars, apply to John Johnston writer in Falkirk, with whom the rental, articles of roup, and progress of writs are to be seen.

From the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of Oct. 5.

PHILADELPHIA.

By the UNITED STATES in Congress assembled, Oct. 4. 1782.

WHEREAS by the articles of confederation and perpetual union, the sole and exclusive right of making peace is vested in the United States in Congress assembled; and by the treaty of alliance between his Most Christian Majesty and these United States, it is declared, that neither of the contracting parties shall conclude peace with Great Britain, without the consent of the other; and the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of these United States in Europe are vested with full power and authority, in their behalf, and in concert with their allies, to negotiate and conclude a general peace; nevertheless it appears the British Court still flatters itself with the vain hope of prevailing on the United States to agree to some terms of dependence upon Great Britain, at least to a separate peace; and there is reason to believe, that Commissioners may be sent to America, to offer propositions of that nature to the United States, or that secret emissaries may be employed to delude and deceive. In order to extinguish ill-founded hopes, to frustrate insidious attempts, and to manifest to the whole world the purity of the intentions, and the fixed and unalterable determination of the United States;

Resolved unanimously, That Congress are sincerely desirous of an honourable and permanent peace: that as the only means of obtaining it, they will inviolably adhere to the treaty of alliance with his Most Christian Majesty, and conclude neither a separate peace nor truce with Great Britain; that they will prosecute the war with vigour, until, by the blessing of God on the united arms, a peace shall be happily accomplished, by which the full and absolute sovereignty and independence of these United States having been duly assured, their rights and interests, as well as those of their allies, shall be effectually provided for and secured.

The Congress will not enter into the discussion of any overtures for pacification, but in confidence and in concert with his Most Christian Majesty.

That to guard against the secret artifices and machinations of the enemy, it be, and hereby is, recommended to the respective States, to be vigilant and active in detecting and seizing all British emissaries and spies, that they may be brought to condign punishment: that it may be enjoined on all officers of departments, charged with persons coming from the enemy, under the protection of flags of truce, to take special care that such persons do not abuse their privileges, but be retrained from all intercourse with the country and inhabitants, which is not necessary for transacting the public business on which they may be sent: and, lastly, it is recommended to the several States, that no subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming directly or indirectly from any part of the British dominions, be admitted into any of the United States during the war.

Ordered, That the Honourable the Minister Plenipotentiary of France be furnished with a copy of the above act; and that copies be transmitted to the Ministers of these States at foreign Courts, and that it be published.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Wednesday evening last departed this life, after a short illness, the Hon. Charles Lee, Esq; Major-General in the British service, and formerly a Major-General in the army of the United States. He was eminently distinguished, both in Europe and America, for his extensive literary and military abilities.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

New York, Oct. 4. The Pennsylvania packet of September 26. says, "This summer's drought, which has been the greatest ever known here, has so dried the cedar swamps in New-Jersey, as to render them combustible. One of them has unfortunately taken fire, and a stately forest, of the extent of above 20 miles in length, and from eight to ten in breadth, has been consumed root and branch. It is said, the fire has penetrated from six to ten feet below the surface of the ground, and mocks all attempts to extinguish it. Some think it is probable that it will finally extend from our river to the sea-shore."

New York, Oct. 7. The Pennsylvania Gazette of October 1. contains the following advertisement: "Boston, August 31. The ship of the line the Fantague, belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, being at this time unnecessary for service, is to be let, with her appurtenances, rigging, and tackling, as she now lies in the river of Providence. The Consul General of France, residing in Boston, will receive any reasonable proposition on that head."

From the JAMAICA GAZETTE.

Kingston, July 27. On Thursday came to an anchor in the harbour of Port-Royal, his Majesty's ships Alarm, Captain Cotton, and Preston, Leslie, with three prizes; the prisoners taken in the prizes inform, that 7000 Spanish troops were at Cape Nicholas Mole, and that an epidemic distemper raged among them with such violence that they buried 200 in a day.

Kingston, Aug. 10. On Wednesday the following vessels sailed from Port-Royal on a secret expedition: his Majesty's ships Preston, of 50 guns; Acteon, 44; Diamond, 36; Alarm, 32; Resource, 28; Tobago, 18; Jamaica, 16; Du Guay Trouin, 16; and an armed schooner and sloop. With the above squadron sailed two or three transports, having on board a part of Major Odell's corps of Loyal American Rangers.

Kingston, Aug. 15. Captain Perkins reconnoitred the Cape last week, and discovered two ships of the line and three frigates. By a schooner which he made a prize of during his cruise, he learned that the mortality amongst the troops in Hispaniola has not relaxed; amazing numbers as well at Port au Prince as at Cape Francois, dying daily.

Kingston, Sept. 19. His Majesty's ship Princess Caroline, Hugh Bromedge, Esq; commander, on her passage from this island to Georgia, fell in with a French 44 gun ship, and made a prize of her; but meeting with a gale of wind off the mouth of the Tybee, she overboard, and the people on board her, excepting 10 men (taken up by the New-Blessing, Capt. Craven) perished.

TRIAL of GENERAL MURRAY.

[Continued from our last.]

THIRD DAY, Thursday, November 14.

THE Court having taken their seats at half past ten o'clock, Mr Harris, who had the superintendence of the naval yard at Minorca, attended with two office-books, in which such letters as passed, in relation to the duties of his charge, were copied.

These writings being read, a clerk from Mr Secretary Townshend's office was then called in, who produced a letter of General Murray's to Sir Horace Mann, dated the day of the Spaniards landing on the island. This letter was read, but having no relation to Sir William's charge, was returned to the person who brought it. A Major of the 51st regiment was then examined, to prove that part of the 5th article, which accuses the General with omitting to station vessels to prevent their rapid approach to Mahon, so that the troops retired to the garrison with great confusion, loss, and disgrace. He deposed to the loss of the regimental baggage, on the descent of the Spaniards. But being interrogated by General Murray, declared, that he had standing orders from his Excellency, long prior to the invasion, to hold himself and the 51st regiment (of which he then had the command) in readiness at a moment's warning to march into the garrison of Fort St Philip on the first appearance of the enemy, and to bring away the baggage and stores, if he could perform such a service with safety.

Dr George Monro was next examined on the same head. Sir William enquired of him, what he lost by the enemy's taking possession of Mahon? "My all—every thing, (said the Doctor) but my shirt."—Were not all the medicines lost? No. Was not some part of them? No. Was it not urged by you as one reason for the surrender of the garrison, that there was a failure of the medicinal stores? No. Here Sir William ceased to interrogate him.

The 5th article was next adverted to, which states, "That the General suffered the enemy to carry on a sap, and erect their batteries behind some weak stone walls, although it was obvious, that a proper and vigorous exertion of artillery, would either have prevented, or at least greatly retarded, their approaches and construction." Major Bruce was the first evidence Sir William called in proof of this allegation. The Major said, that the distance of the batteries in question from the garrison might, at their nearest approach, be about 600 yards; that they extended from Stanhope's Tower to Water Tower; that those where the enemy formed their first parallel were covered by a masking wall in front of the garrison; that the enemy began to throw up their works soon after their landing; that the head of what was called a sap (but to which he could not give that denomination) rose on the side of the above wall which fronted the garrison; as to its tail, he could not tell where it was situated, as it was concealed by the wall; that the fire from the garrison upon the enemy, while they were throwing up their works, and particularly the weak stone wall alluded to, was frequently vigorous, at other times slack, and that, by the General's orders, the exertions of the artillery were sometimes remitted. On his cross examination, the Colonel said, that the relaxation caused by these orders was owing to the wanton abuse of the artillery, by some young officers, who, by their injudiciously repeated charging and discharging the cannon, not only risked their own safety, and the destruction of the pieces, but even did great detriment to the embrasures of the garrison, which were much weakened by this misconduct. He said, the soil on which the batteries were erected, was, for the most part, rocky; that the enemy, notwithstanding, used pick-axes and spades in the construction of their works; but that the batteries were chiefly formed of sand bags: That as soon as the enemy were perceived at work, although the fire had been before slackened, it was then very vigorously renewed, though without any considerable effect. The Spanish workmen continued their labours, and the wall in question was by degrees erected, in despite of all efforts of the garrison to prevent or retard the progress of it. Upon the whole, he declared

et, considering all circumstances, the most vigorous exertions to annoy the enemy were made by the General. Being asked by Sir W. Draper, whether more artillery could not have been mounted, and brought to play upon the enemy? He answered, that he believed some more might, but that such an addition would have been of no great importance. A member of the Court having enquired, whether any part of the wall in question had been erected previous to the investment of the island? he answered in the negative. Capt. Townsend being adduced to the same point, his testimony went rather to confirm the charge. Indeed the Court assented very cordially to the unfitness he so frequently pladed, nor did Sir William much hesitate to join them. Upon which Captain D'Arcy was next called, who entered into a minute description of the enemy's line of batteries, their denominations, distances, elevations, &c. But as the latter part of his examination respected the 7th article, we shall here close our account of this day's proceedings.

To the Printer of the English Chronicle.

THE General Court-martial now sitting upon the Trial of Lieutenant-General Murray, having thought fit to order that the several witnesses produced on the trial should be examined apart, and conceiving that publications in the daily papers of paragraphs represented as the substance of the evidence given each day, tend to defeat the good intentions of such order, and to mislead the minds of the public, have it in command from the Court to require and enjoin you from henceforth to desist from any publication of the like sort; and at the same time to give you notice, that his Majesty's Attorney-General has directions to proceed criminally in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench against every printer and publisher who shall in future presume to print or publish any part of the evidence given upon the said trial, or any paragraph purporting to be the substance of such evidence, or any animadversion thereon, until all the evidence given on both sides is closed, and the trial ended.

Dated Horse Guards,
20th Nov. 1782.

CHARLES GOULD,
Judge Advocate General.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 23.

AT the Court at St James's, the 22d of November, 1782.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

IT is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council, That the Parliament, which was to meet on Tuesday the Twenty-sixth of November instant, be prorogued to Thursday the fifth day of December next, then to meet for the dispatch of business. —And the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain is to cause a commission to be prepared, in the usual manner, for proroguing the Parliament accordingly.

Steph. Cottrell.

St James's, November 20.

This day, Count Belgioioso, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor, had his audience of leave of his Majesty.

And afterwards the Count de Kageneck (his successor in the same character) had a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

To which they were introduced by the Right Honourable Lord Grantham, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

War-Office, November 23. 1782.

21st Regiment of Dragoons, Major John William Egerton, of the 20th dragoons, is appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Philip De la Motte.

1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain Horace Churchill, of 40th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Grant.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Ensign John Stuart to be Lieutenant, vice William Stead.

6th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Coleridge to be Adjutant, vice James Vincent Mathias.

48th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Gabriel Murray to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Groves. Ensign Francis Stuart to be Lieutenant, vice Gabriel Murray. John Alexander, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Francis Stuart.

51st Regiment of foot, Robert Shawe, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Alexander John Ogilvie.

54th Regiment of foot, ——— Afbridge, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Thomas Exon.

75th Regiment of foot, Major Philip Baggs, from half-pay in the late 109th regiment, to be Major, vice Hugh Lord.

77th Regiment of foot, Edmund Stuart, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Stuart.

93d Regiment of foot, Ensign James Ramfay to be Lieutenant, vice John Sackville Higgins. Matthew Howell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Ramfay.

96th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Robert Webb Stone to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Thomason. Ensign Leonard Crooks to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Webb Stone.

Thomas Chudleigh, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain John Storie's Independent Company of foot, vice James Hunt.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, November 22.

The Newfoundland and Quebec convoys, in all about 60 sail, are arrived at Plymouth. The account is received by express from Dartmouth, dated Wednesday evening nine o'clock, no names mentioned.

By letters from Charlestown of the 7th September, the sloop Prince William Henry from Madeira, had put into Bermuda, and was expected to sail from thence a few days after the Bird, Smith, that was arrived from Charlestown.

The Rose, Wermel, from Montserrat, to Ostend, was taken by a Dutch letter of marque off Bermuda, and since entirely lost on the coast of Holland. The captain and crew arrived in the Texel.

The Hawke, Hill, from Lisbon, arrived at Newfoundland, on her passage took up the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship le Hector, and carried them into St John's.

The Amphitrite, Tupper, from Guernsey to London, is taken by a Dutch privateer, and carried into Cherbourg.

The Hoy Young Gyfma, Kylers, from Morlaix to Amsterdam, with stones, is put into Cowes, leaky.

Portsmouth 21. The Alexander is come into harbour to dock. Captain Calder is appointed to the command of the Thalia, a new frigate of 36 guns; Captain Edwards to the Diana, and Captain Bolton to the Winchester, of 32 guns each. A number of ships are in sight, said to be the Downs fleet.

The Reinbo des Anges, —, and the Dame Esperance, —, from Petersburg to Oporto; and the St Theresia Lombardo, from Naples and Leghorn, to London, are all lost on the coast of France.

From the London Papers, Nov. 23.

Paris, Nov. 16. One of the greatest obstacles to the peace is, that our Court requires the absolute property of Canada, which the Ministry of London, it is said, refuse to grant; and it is feared the conferences for a peace may meet with long delays.

Report is spread, that three ships of the line, which had been dispatched by M. de Vaudreuil, from Boston for Virginia, have been burnt in Portsmouth bay, by a squadron detached by Admiral Pigot in pursuit of them. —Hague Gazette.

Leiden, Nov. 18. According to letters of the 7th, from Ahlebourg in Jutland, the Zierzee ship of war is entirely lost, but the crew are all saved except 20 men.

Paris, Nov. 11. The sentence passed by the Council of war at Brest upon M. de Sillans, Captain of the Pegase, at the time of her capture by the English, is very rigorous. He is condemned to 21 years imprisonment, to have the Croix of St Louis torn from him, and declared incapable of serving his Majesty. The Court, it is said, has confirmed his sentence. The letters from Brest, which inform us of this sentence, add, that before the end of this month, they shall have 12 ships at that port, ready to put to sea, destined, it is thought, to join Count D'Estaing's fleet for America.

L O N D O N.

The following is the copy of a letter sent this morning from Mr T. Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to the Directors of the Bank:

(C O P Y.)

Whitehall, Nov. 22, 1782.

"GENTLEMEN,

"His Majesty's Ministers, anxious to prevent, as early as possible, the mischief too commonly resulting from speculations in the funds, during the uncertain state of negotiations for peace between the powers at war (and which it is to the general honour and interest of all great powers to avoid) have thought it their duty to ask his Majesty's permission to communicate to you for the information of the public, that the negotiations now carrying on at Paris, are brought so far to a point as to promise a decisive conclusion, either for peace or war, before the meeting of Parliament, which will on that account be prorogued from Tuesday the 26th inst. to Thursday the 5th of December next.

"I have his Majesty's commands to assure you, that you will receive immediate notice of the issue.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"T. TOWNSHEND."

Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

A similar letter with the above, was also transmitted to the Lord Mayor.

A private letter from Paris says, "The final determination of the Court of Great Britain, with regard to the terms to be agreed on for a peace, has been received by the English Plenipotentiaries, and has been communicated to the French Ministry, and the Dutch and Spanish ambassadors; that the latter approves of them, but the other powers seem to dislike them, and have started some fresh obstacles. However, it is generally believed as affairs are situated, that they will, when no other terms can be obtained, readily agree to them."

Late on Wednesday evening Mons. de Raquel, principal Secretary to Mr de Vergennes, the prime Minister of France, arrived at Lord Shelburne's house in Berkeley-square, as the negotiator for peace on the part of that country. Three several couriers have been dispatched from this gentleman to Paris, since the short period of his arrival here, the last of whom is said to convey the final removal of all difficulties in the way of a general pacification. As the English Minister appears disposed to stick at nothing for the sake of retaining his employment, a peace, as his ultimate resource, is certainly probable; but as to its being an honourable one to this country, it may perhaps be no great degree of political scepticism, to be very doubtful indeed. Eng. Chron.

Advices have been received this day by the way of France, that three ships of the line, which had been dispatched by M. de Vaudreuil from Brest to Virginia, had been burnt in Portsmouth harbour, by a squadron which had been detached by Admiral Pigot for the purpose. —No regular account, however, immediately to this country, having been yet received respecting this important information, it remains in the highest degree questionable. Ibid.

Yesterday morning some dispatches were received from Newfoundland, which were brought over in the Jenny, Capt. Tate, arrived at Dartmouth; they contain an account of twenty fail of ships from Quebec and New York arriving there, and an account of twelve large French and American privateers being taken by his Majesty's cruisers, and sent into St John's.

They write from Brest, that the squadron of seven ships of the line, under the command of Mons. de Mithon, Commodore, had returned into port, on notice that the English fleet were entering the Channel.

A letter from Toulon, by the Flanders mail, says, that a number of the French troops are landed there from St Roch. Many of them are miserable objects, some without legs and arms, and most of them so maimed as to be unfit for service; and that some of the men of war are so crippled as to require a long time to render them fit for service.

The Dutch ship of the line named the Union, which over-set in sight of three other Dutch ships of war, had a fate not unlike our Royal George. She instantly filled, and went down; and out of 480 men on board, some passengers of rank included, not one escaped. The grief of Count Wederen, the father of the officer who commanded her, is insupportable on this occasion.

This day the Right Hon. Lord Rodney, attended by the Committee appointed by the Court of Common Council for that purpose, went in grand procession from his Lordship's house in May Fair, to dine at the London Tavern. The streets through which the procession passed, were lined with a vast concourse of people, who expressed their joy by repeated huzzas, as the noble Admiral passed along. His Lordship's carriage was drawn by the populace.

The letters from Amsterdam mention, that the fleet at the Texel is laid up for the winter, the road being full of ice; all the smaller lakes in Holland are frozen up.

There is no news of the four Russian men of war that separated from the rest of the fleet off the Tagus the 26th of last month, of which the Admiral was one.

The four ships of the line ordered from Portsmouth, are designed to join Commodore Elliot, not Admiral Milbank, as has been reported.

Of the land forces which went out in Lord Howe's fleet to Gibraltar, only 800 were disembarked there; the rest, to the number of 1600, are gone to the West-Indies. Of those left at Gibraltar, 200 were artillery.

Several of the officers belonging to his Majesty's ships in Lord Howe's fleet, having obtained leave of absence for 14 days, but no longer, on any account.

Yesterday morning, Sir William Draper being taken ill, the officers who compose the court-martial on General Murray's surrender of Fort St Philip, adjourned till Monday next.

According to the reports given into the Admiralty, there are now 472 flags in commission, of which 107 are of the line.

Last night an express arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of Admiral Milbanke, in the Ocean, with three other men of war, being arrived yesterday noon at St Helen's; the other part of his fleet are into Plymouth.

It is with great pleasure we acquaint the public, that advices are received by express from Dartmouth, dated Wednesday night, with the important intelligence of the Newfoundland and Quebec convoys, in all about sixty sail, being safely arrived in Plymouth Sound.

The following new ships are coming forward, and will be launched in the course of next year, viz. one of 100 guns; three of 90; eleven of 74, and five of 64 guns; which will make an addition of twenty ships of the line to our navy next year.

Yesterday a Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to an advertisement from the Court of Directors. Sir Henry Fletcher took the chair exactly at twelve o'clock, when (after the minutes of the two last Courts had been read) he informed the Proprietors, that in consequence of the determination of the ballot at the last General Court, for rescinding the question relative to the recall of Governor Hastings from Bengal, he had summoned a Court of Directors for the very next day, and a Court was held, when, after some debate, it was finally agreed to rescind it: but that upon presenting the business, according to act of Parliament, to his Majesty's Ministers, for the concurrence of the Crown, a Cabinet Council had been held, the determination of which they had received from the Hon. Tho. Townshend, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in which Government had expressed their disapprobation of the measures of the Proprietors and Directors in consequence of the ballot; and his Majesty intending to bring the business before Parliament, had commanded, that no such dispatches as those which the Proprietary Court had instructed the Directors upon should be sent to the Governor-General of Bengal.

The papers that had passed between Government and the Directors being read, and the Chairman having said, he had no proposals to make, a motion was then made, which, after some desultory conversation, was reduced merely to the appointment of a Committee of nine Proprietors, to meet at an apartment in the court, any five to do business. After which the Court adjourned.

The late General Lee, though respected for his military and literary abilities, died universally hated by all ranks of Americans. By his parsimonious and retired manner of living, and from having made several advantageous purchases, he amassed a considerable property in the western part of Virginia, which, it is said, he has left in trust to a sister in England; and, notwithstanding he lived upon very bad terms with the American Commander in Chief, he has left him a very handsome legacy, and a joint trustee to his property.

General Gates also died about two months since, as did his lady and son, who was a very promising and rising military genius. The General died without a will, and his estate goes to the next of kin. He made a considerable purchase of land from the late Lord Fairfax, near Winchester, in Virginia, before his death, which is said to have been occasioned by excessive drinking.

A correspondent who claims some credit for having foretold the revolution which happened in Lord North's administration, assures that the following arrangement is spoken of with great confidence, viz.

Colonel Barre—to retire upon his pension.

Mr Townshend—Paymaster-general.

Mr Pitt—Secretary of State for Home Department.

Mr Jenkinson—Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Duke of Grafton—First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord North—Privy Seal.

Mr Robinson—a Lord of the Treasury, or of the Admiralty.

Lord Cornwallis—Commander in Chief.

Lord Auherst—to the Tower, vice Duke of Richmond.

By this arrangement,

Turn out—the Duke of Richmond, General Conway, Lord Keppel—Rockingham party, who will, no doubt, join Mr Fox. Turn in—Lord North, Mr Jenkinson, Mr Robinson, Lord Cornwallis—Lord North's party, and the confidential of Lord Bute.

Burthened as this country is with a heavy weight, enormous, and still increasing taxes, and deeply wounded in many essential parts of her commerce, the utmost attention will be required, during the leisure of peace, to extinguish the one, and a great length of time to restore the other to its former vigour. But when this happy period will arrive, we have no grounds whereon to build a probable conjecture. The demands of our combined enemies are so extravagant, that they cannot be submitted to without a more degrading sacrifice of national honour, than it is to be hoped, Great-Britain will ever be reduced to the necessity of making. But neither the spirit of our ancestors being so evaporated, nor the public resources so exhausted, as to disqualify ourselves for pursuing the war with advantage, it becomes the duty of every native of these kingdoms, to submit with cheerfulness to those inconveniences that are inseparably connected with a state of hostility, and also to contribute, by every means in their power, to strengthen the hands of government, that we may prosecute the war with such vigour, as will enable us to check the ambition, and chastise the insolence of our enemies, and prescribe the conditions of an honourable, advantageous, and lasting peace.

A letter from Cork, dated Nov. 6. says,—"The Lively of and for New York, Captain Morrison, arrived last night; she sailed from Sandy Hook the 6th ult. and, it is said, brings the following particulars: that Admiral Pigot, with his fleet, was lying at Sandy Hook; that Sir Guy Carleton had marched out with the army, and returned without any action, or effecting any thing; that Commodore Elphinstone had captured and sent into New York, a French frigate of 44 guns and 650 men; that a number of light transports had sailed for Charlestown, supposed to bring away the garrison and inhabitants; and that apprehensions began to be entertained that such will be the case at New York."

By a gentleman lately returned from Madrid, we are informed, that in the Botanical Garden belonging to the Professor of Physic in the above-mentioned capital, the Quass medical tree has been lately cultivated with such success, as, from repeated experiments, to prove of a quality equal to that imported from Surinam.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 29,440, was drawn a prize of 20 l. and as first drawn, entitled to 500 l.

No. 21,925, a prize of 100 l.

No. 34,926
This day, at

Bank Stock, —
4 per cent. An
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3 per cent. red.
3 per cent. 174
Long Ann. 174
Short Ann. 17
India Stock; —
3 per cent. An
India Bonds, —

PRICES
Wheat, 34 s.
Fine ditto, 34
Rye, 26 s. a 2
Oats, 20 s. a
Barley, 23 s. a
Pale Malt, 30
Grey Pease, 4
White ditto, 4

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And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 34,926, 24,325, 29,831, 17,288, 29,070, 22,311, 17,742.
This day, at Guildhall, No. 7337 was drawn a prize of 2000 l.
No. 3976 a prize of 500 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 34,321, 24,793, 36,415.
PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 23.

Bank Stock, —	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74 1/2 a 73 1/2	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 59 1/2 a 58 1/2	Ditto New Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 58 1/2 a 57 1/2	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 9 a 10 disc.
Long Ann. 174 a 9-16ths.	Navy Bills, 12 1/2 disc.
Short Ann. 1778, —	Lot. Tick. 15 l. 5 s. a 7 1/2 morn.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 60 1/2 a 61.
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Bonds, 12 disc.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,
Nov. 22. S.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 22.

Wheat, 34 s. a 34 s.	Bolting ditto, 32 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick Beans, 28 s. a 34 s.
Rye, 26 s. a 28 s.	Small ditto, 36 s.
Oats, 20 s. a 28 s.	Tates, 20 s. a 25 s.
Barley, 23 s. a 31 s.	Per Sack.
Pale Malt, 30 s. a 40 s.	Fine Flour, 46 s.
Grey Pease, 28 s. a 32 s.	Second Sort, 45 s.
White ditto, —	Rape Seed, per last, 24 l.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, November 23.

"We are informed, that the prorogation of Parliament, from the 26th instant to the 5th of next month, is not merely that of waiting the result of the present negotiation for peace between the powers at war, but to have an opportunity of fixing a determinate arrangement of Ministry before the opening of the session: For although a list is handed to the Public of an alteration of the Ministry, it will not, in all probability, take place until our political system is known to be fixed on the principles of peace or war. In the present vicissitudes of Government, there will none be found to accept the reins from the hands of the present possessors. The road of state must be first cleared from these perplexities, so as to admit the object of either peace or war to be clearly seen by the charioters of Administration: And when peace or war is determined, the arrangement will be far different from what is now before the Public.

"Lord Rodney has accepted of the compliment of his invitation as from the city, when it was only that of some of the particular persons who composed the Committee appointed by the Court of Aldermen to determine, whether his Lordship should be presented with the freedom or not; for the result was, that it was rejected by the whole, although it is now adopted by the few at their own particular expense. This is the reason that his Lordship is entertained at the London Tavern, when he would otherwise have been entertained at the Mansion House, and consequently at the general expense of the city. However, we cannot but applaud the policy and gratitude of these few citizens, while we reprobate the indignity offered his Lordship by the whole Committee, in rejecting a proposition that was due to the signal services his Lordship has effected to their present and, perhaps, future possessions in the West Indies.

"It is said his Majesty has expressed his displeasure towards the heir-apparent, for the attention he pays some patriots of late. He seems to consider it as the consequence of a near relation's turf connections with some certain patriotic members.

"Lord North is said to have absolutely refused the acceptance of any place, unless it be those from whence he chose last sessions to withdraw himself. He considers any other appointment would be derogatory to his honour."

The Gentlemen of the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND lately resolved, under arms, to invite, as Honorary Members, some of the first characters in the kingdom to be enrolled into their corps. Intimation of these resolutions was accordingly sent to the several Noblemen and Gentlemen so invited, by the late Lord Provost, then Colonel of the Band. We are happy to mention, for the honour of the Corps, that answers have been received from most of these respectable personages, highly expressive of their entire approbation of the liberal and patriotic sentiments with which the Band at first associated, and for which they have all along been distinguished. After thanking the Colonel for the very polite manner in which he was pleased to convey the sentiments of the Corp, they beg of him to communicate to the Band, that they accept, with peculiar pleasure, the honour proposed to be conferred, of admitting them as Honorary Members among a body of men who have associated together upon such laudable and independent principles of protecting themselves and fellow-citizens.

One of these letters, wrote by a gentleman of the highest abilities, and who will long be held dear by his countrymen for the unremitting attention he shews, upon every occasion, to their best interests in the great council of the nation, contains the following paragraph:

"I am just now honoured with your Lordship's letter of the 28th ult. acquainting me of the honour conferred upon me by the Edinburgh Defensive Band, inviting me, under arms, to become an Honorary Member of their Corps, and assigning very flattering reasons for conferring on me this mark of their respect. I must beg, my Lord, you will present my compliments to that respectable association, and inform them of the pleasure with which I accept their invitation, and the happiness it affords me to be enrolled among a body of men associated on the most patriotic principles that can actuate the minds of any set of men. Associations of this nature, should they become general, would amply supply the want of a militia, by rendering us respectable to our friends, and formidable to the enemies of our country, and occasioning no expense to the public. I beg you will accept my particular thanks for the obliging manner in which you have communicated this resolution of your corps, and believe that I have the honour to be, with great respect, &c."

Yesterday was brought before the High Court of Judiciary here, John McAfee, who was tried before the Circuit Court at Inverary in September last (vide our paper of 23d of that month) for a forgery of the Twenty Shilling Notes of the British Linen Company, and against whom a verdict was then returned, finding him guilty, art and part, of forging the promissory notes of the said Company, and also of issuing four of the notes. This verdict was certified by the Judge upon the circuit to the High Court of Judiciary here. McAfee having applied to be heard by counsel in bar of judgment, it was contended that the forgery was confessedly perpetrated in the city

of Dublin in Ireland, and being without the jurisdiction of the Court, was not an offence against the laws of this country; and, secondly, that the issuing only, when not joined to the actual forgery, was not a crime by the law of Scotland punishable with death. The Court, after long pleadings, were unanimously of opinion, that a forgery, perpetrated to take effect in this kingdom, in whatever country the same may have been executed, was death; and that the fraudulently uttering and using notes, knowing them to be forged, was by the law of Scotland a capital crime. They therefore repelled both objections, and sentenced McAfee to be hanged in the Grass-market of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 8th day of January next.

We can assure the public, that several cargoes of grain are purchased in England for the supply of Aberdeen, and that the arrival of them may be expected very soon.

By a gentleman who travelled through great part of Buchan last week, we are informed, that the harvest is got in (except a very little) through all that fertile country; that the corn turns well out at the mill; and that betts are laid that meal shall be sold at 12 s. per boll at Dufftown fair.

We are informed by a letter from Cupar Fife, that oat meal sold there last week at one shilling per peck; and at the public market wheat sold for a guinea, and barley 17 s. per boll. From the favourableness of the weather, a considerable quantity of wheat had been sown in that neighbourhood; and a farmer near St Andrews had sown about twenty bolls of barley.

Letters from different parts of Norfolk mention, that the crop of turnips this year is superior to any former produce within the memory of man. This is an event highly in favour of the graziers, who, notwithstanding the vast quantities of hay, straw, and grain, either spoiled, or prevented from arriving at maturity, by the excessive rains, will have a sufficient stock of wholesome winter fodder.

The Star, Ritchie, and other ships from Leith road, under convoy of the Flirt, arrived safe in the river yesterday evening.

Sir John and Lady Dalrymple have ordered the following Epitaph for their son in Westminster Abbey:

TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM DALRYMPLE,
MIDSHIPMAN.

Eldest son of Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE Baronet,
One of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland,
And of ELIZABETH HAMILTON-MACGILL,
Representative of the Viscounts of Oxford;

WHO, though heir of ample estates, preferred to a life of indolence and pleasure, the toilsome and perilous profession of a seaman, when his country was in danger. At the age of eighteen, he was one of the officers who advised Captain Salter, and animated the crew of the Santa Margareta, to attack the Amazon, a French ship of superior force, almost in sight of the enemy's fleet. Pleased with a spirit so like his own, that Officer, in a desperate action, took her: But his brave adviser fell! yet receiving, in the public dispatches of his skillful and generous commander, the honourable testimony, that "he was a worthy and deserving youth, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profession;" yet leaving to his once happy parents (in whose fond eyes he appeared to promise whatever could be expected from genius, spirit, and the best gift of God, a kind and melting heart) the endearing remembrance of his virtues.

FATHER OF ALL! grant to the prayer of a Mother and a Father, that their surviving children may imitate the qualities of such a brother: and that there may never be wanting to the British youth, the spirit to pursue that line of public honour which he marked out for himself and for them.

Obit 29th July 1782.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN our sleep we are apt to ruminate upon such subjects as engaged or interested us before we went to bed.

Amusing myself with a book, the other evening, the subject happened principally to turn upon a description of villainous characters, and instances of shocking ingratitude. Such subjects, though not so pleasing or agreeable to the human mind as delineations of good and virtuous characters, are nevertheless useful and necessary: They naturally inspire us with abhorrence and detestation of such vices, and serve as it were for a beacon, in order that we may avoid those dangerous rocks and shoals. Whether that train of reading produced the following dream, I will not pretend to determine.

I thought a young man, of the most abandoned and profligate character, entertained an inveterate enmity against me, as causeless as it was implacable; and which proceeded from two causes. 1st, Because he knew his company, conversation, and appearance, were extremely disgusting; his outward figure being in some degree an index of his mind, and which few could look at without a disagreeable feeling. 2^d, Because he had adopted a notion (than which nothing could be more groundless), that I was supplanting him in the affections of a married lady, a near relative of his own, whom he had seduced and ruined by a train of the most unmanly and diabolical arts. In consequence of this, he fell upon various devices to take away my life. He forged the most amorous cards, as if from that lady to me, which he sent in anonymous letters and feigned hand to the husband, informing him, that they were taken from my pocket when asleep, and which were sent him that he might be convinced of our criminality with his own eyes. So amazingly imitated were the cards too, that after the strictest examination, any person well acquainted with her hand-writing would have had very little hesitation in deposing to their identity. This he thought would irritate the husband to such a degree, as make him embrace the earliest opportunity of blowing my brains out. When he found that this was providentially discovered and defeated, he next hired three ruffians to assassinate me, which was probably prevented by their being picked up about that time, and put on board a tender for male-practices. He then went about among his acquaintances, accusing me of having broke into his house, and feloniously stealing from thence a large sum of money. Not contented with all these machinations, he somehow contrived to get property of mine into his possession, which he refused to deliver up; and at last, when brought upon oath about it, he emitted a collection of the most dreadful perjuries that can possibly be conceived.

I thought it a duty, not only to expose, but to bring such villany to public punishment, in *terrorem* to others; and as the lady's evidence, who was minutely acquainted with all the circumstances, together with what other evidence I had, would e-

nable me fully to establish the perjury upon the clearest proof, I thought there was little difficulty in easily procuring that, as I was at this time residing in a neighbouring kingdom; as I had many letters from her, expressing the obligations she lay under to me, and how ardently she wished, that the night ever have an opportunity of expressing her gratitude; by serving me in her turn. Besides, I thought, that from a resentment natural to mankind, she would willingly contribute to get his villany detected and punished; as, in these letters she wrote me; that he had effected her ruin, in a manner too shocking to relate. But how astonished was I, when, after repeatedly asking this, as the first, and as a most particular favour, when, after pointing out in the strongest manner I could; not only the propriety of her doing so, in order to expiate the truth, but likewise the criminality of shutting it, she still continued obstinate and inflexible. At last, when I mentioned compulsive means, "A fig," said she, "for you and your compulsive means too: you must know, that I am out of your jurisdiction."

When I found this, I could not help entertaining a strong suspicion, that she had met him full half way towards their criminal gratifications; or rather, that very encouraging advances had originated from her.

This dream making a strong impression upon me, and as I recollected all the circumstances of it so distinctly, I went to a wife old woman, called a Fortuneteller; who, after hearing my relation of it with great earnestness, and examining the palm of my left hand, her features brightened at least twenty years. She then told me, that it was not of a private, but of a public or national import.—That she was not at liberty to reveal the nature and secrets of her mystical art; but that I might depend upon it, the ingratitude of the lady alluded to the ingratitude of the Americans and Dutch, for whom we had done so much; and that the perjury pointed at the perfidy of the House of Bourbon. She concluded, with assuring me, that Great Britain would soon humble all her confederated foes, so as to make them sue for peace, which would be granted them upon terms honourable for her, though humiliating for them.

I most sincerely wish for a speedy fulfillment of the old woman's prognostication; and am,

SIR,

Your most humble servant,
AMATOR PATRIÆ.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Nov. 26. Furnace, Walker, from Carron, with coals.
27. Betty, Murray, from Alloa, with coals.
Industry, Charteris, from ditto, with ditto.
Peggy, Clark, from Wilsbeach, with oats.
ORKNEY SHIPPING.
Sailed from Stromness,
Nov. 9. Minerva of and for Whitehaven, Fulton, from Memel.
16. King George, Fowler; Prince Rupert, Christopher; and Sedd Horle, Capt. Richards, all from Hudsons Bay, under convoy of his Majesty's Ship Mercury, Captain Stauhope, for London.
Amity of and for ditto, Fraser, from Labrador, under said convoy.
Speedwell, of Portfry, Kay, from Sky for Leith.
Friendship, of Findhorn, Bett, from Garlogh for London.
Remain in said Harbour, Nov. 16.
Margaret and Betty, of and for Lancaster, Towers, from Peterburgh.
St John, of and for Liverpool, Linay, from Narva.
William, of and for Lancaster, Deves, from ditto.
Speedwell, of Frazerburgh, Elliot, from Northbergen.
Young of Banff, Hardman, from Garlogh, for Inverness.
Charming Kitty, of and for Stornaway, Morison, from Leith.
Jean, of and from Inverness, Rie, for Garlogh.
The Hopewell, of and for Stornaway, Irving, from Leith.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Nov. 22. Jean and Martha, Griffith, from Drogheda, with meal.
Greenock, Bainsair, from Newfoundland, with oil.
Peggy, Munn, from Belfast, with goods.
Peggy, Bowskill, from Lancaster, with ditto.
Peggy, Miller, from Liverpool, with ditto.
Jean, Fraser, from Drogheda, with meal.
Grattan, Mackellar, from Dublin, with oats.
23. Grange, Jacks, from ditto, with goods.
Greenock Volunteers, Macdonald, from Cork, with ditto.
SAILED.
22. Jenny, Macpherson, for Liverpool, with goods.
24. Friends, Macfie, for ditto, with ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Nov. 22.

	23s.	0d.	21s.	6d.	18s.	4d.
Wheat	23s.	0d.	21s.	6d.	18s.	4d.
Barley	22	0	20	6	19	0
Oats	17	0	16	0	15	4
Pease	19	0	18	0	17	6

INTERNAL DEFENCE FOR SCOTLAND.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court for considering and carrying forward the plan of a safe, useful, and constitutional defence for Scotland, are requested to meet again to-morrow the 28th inst. at two o'clock, at Fortune's, to proceed on business.

WIG CLUB.

THE Members of the WIG CLUB are to meet at Fortune's, on Tuesday the 30th of December. It is requested, that such members as are in or about the town will attend.
The EARL of MORAY in the Chair.

To all Noblemen and Gentlemen of Landed Property whom it may concern,

A GRIEVE, well qualified for managing an extensive farm, WANTS a PLACE immediately.—He has spent his whole time in that line of life, partly in England, and partly in Scotland. He understands measuring of land, and laying out grounds to the best advantage. He can also protract his measurements into regular plans; can keep accounts well, and understands the buying or selling all kinds of cattle. He also understands, and has very much practical gardening, in the various branches of the flower, nursery, and kitchen garden; and has had the approbation of laying out policy or pleasure ground with elegance and taste. He is of an agreeable sober behaviour, and his character is perfectly unexceptionable; all which will be attested to the entire satisfaction of any Nobleman or Gentleman who may please to employ him.

For particulars apply to James Saunders writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Alexander Macpherson tackman of Cradichall, near Inverness.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
A DWELLING HOUSE, WRIGHT'S YARD, and
WORK SHOP, in Edinburgh.

THAT Commodious Wright's Yard, and Work-shop, situated at the foot of the Old Post Office Close, in Edinburgh, presently occupied by Mr Fraidwood Wright in Edinburgh, with a Dwelling-house adjoining thereto, are to be SOLD, or LET, for such number of years as can be agreed on. The House may be entered to immediately; and the Yard and Work-shop at Whitunday next.

For particulars, apply to William Scott Solicitor at Law in Edinburgh.

FLOUR, MEAL, AND MALT MILL.

TO be LET by public roup for seven years, from and after the term of Whitunday next, within the tollbooth of Innerkeithing, upon the first Friday of February next, being the 7th day of that month, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon.

The FLOUR MEAL MILL, and MALT MILL of Innerkeithing, all lately built and finished in the best manner, and large Loft above said mills, with the attached molasses thereof, and grass ground belonging thereto, as presently possessed by John Strachan tenant thereof, belonging to the town of Innerkeithing, lying near the harbour of said burgh.

As also to be roped said day, the SEA WARE growing round the harbour of Innerkeithing, for cutting and burning into kelp.

The articles, and conditions of roup to be seen at the Town Clerk's Office.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 19th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to the deceased ALEXANDER KINCAID, Esq; his Majesty's printer and stationer for Scotland, viz.

1. The Lodging within Kincaid Court, Cowgate, as lately possessed by the Countess Dowager of Aberdeen, at the upset-price of 300 l.

2. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Robert Pitcairn, at the upset-price of 100 l.

3. The Lodging in the same land, presently possessed by Mr Cruickshank, at the upset-price of 160 l.

N. B. The above three lodgings, with the green bank behind them, will be first exposed together at the upset-price of 525 l.

4. The Lodging in Kincaid's new Land fronting the street, being the first flat above the shops, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, presently occupied as the house and window tax office. Upset-price 180 l.

5. The Lodging, being the second storey of said new land, consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Mr Macrae. Upset-price 320 l.

N. B. That part of the above two lodgings to the west of the turnpike is insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office on the old plan.

6. The Lodging, being the third storey of the said new land, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, presently possessed by Alexander Pitcairn. Upset-price 110 l.

7. The Lodging, being the fourth storey of the said new land, consisting of five rooms, a kitchen, and large garret, presently possessed by Mr Brown. Upset-price 144 l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of sale.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh upon Friday the 20th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

III. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, possessed by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellar; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance at 4000 l. Scots, or 333 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 350 l.

II. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morison's Close, being the fifth Storey of Syme's Land, consisting of two rooms, bed closets, and kitchen; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 1200 l. Scots, or 107 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 90 l.

III. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar, entering from the Close, possessed by Mr Row merchant. Upset price 160 l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of roup.

A HOUSE AND WRIGHT'S SHOP TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of December next, at six o'clock afternoon.

A Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, entering both from the Horse Wynd and Cowgate, consisting of seven rooms and a kitchen, with a small area before the House, as lately possessed by Dr Buchan, and now by Colonel Edmondstone; with a small house at the back thereof, presently possessed by Mr Kincaid, as an e-laboratory.

A L S O ,
A WRIGHT'S SHOP, entering from the Horse Wynd, with a Wood Yard, as presently possessed by Mr Matthie. The shop may be seen any time betwixt and the day of sale.

The House will be shown on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.

For particulars apply to Robert Playfair, writer, Libberton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

A Recent and Most Extraordinary Cure,

Authenticated by Mr CHARLES FLEMING Surgeon, at Irvine, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

To Mr NORTON, SURGEON, Golden Square, near Piccadilly, London.

S I R ,
I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that William Grigg is perfectly cured (by the use of your Maredant's Drops) of a most inveterate scorbutic humour. His case was as follows, viz.—When about sixty years old, he was taken with a most violent inflammation in his right leg, being then in Dublin, and not applying for proper assistance, it tended to suppuration. When I first saw him, he had a large acrimonious discharge, affecting the external angle both above and below, which extended down the back of the foot. It would be too tedious to describe the whole progress of this sore. Suffice it to say, that, notwithstanding all the care and pains I took, it turned out the most corrosive ulcer I had ever seen, though I served in the navy five years, and most of that time in the West Indies. I endeavoured to rectify his habit of body, which was evidently very bad; for, besides the ulcer, he was covered almost totally with a leprosy scurf, by a course of antiscorbutic and antiseptic Medicines, with Bark, Lime Water, &c. all to little purpose. I likewise tried him with Mercury, and afterwards with sea-water, both to drink and bathe with, to no better success. He was in a most deplorable state, till, by my advice, he took your medicine. I think this cure is one of the strongest testimonies of the superior efficacy of your drops, for old obstinate ulcers that can be, as to my knowledge, every thing else had failed.

I am, with esteem,
Your obedient humble servant,
CHARLES FLEMING.

These Drops are sold in square bottles, by Mr NORTON, Surgeon, Golden Square, London; and at his country-house, at Smallbury Green, near Honlow, at Half-a-Guinea and Six Shillings each, with the following inscription on them, viz. JOHN NORTON, ONLY PROPRIETOR AND AUTHOR OF MAREDANT'S DROPS. Each Bottle is wrapped in a folio bill of directions, signed by Mr NORTON, in his own handwriting. The Half Guinea Bottles are sold at his houses only.

N. B. Beware of Counterfeits.
By Mr NORTON's appointment, the Six Shilling Bottles are sold by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and Co. Edinburgh; Messrs Lellie and Co. Druggists at Aberdeen; Messrs Morison and Son, at Perth; and by Mr Angus Macdonald jeweller at Glasgow.

Where may likewise be had,
VANDOUR'S PILLS, at Two Shillings and Sixpence per box, so efficacious in Nervous Complaints.

FENDON'S NERVOUS DROPS, at Six and Three Shillings per bottle.

As also, WACE'S ASTHMATIC DROPS, at Six and Three Shillings per bottle.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.

This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 46 s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

A GOLD WATCH LOST.

WITH a chased gold outer case, and over it a spotted tortoise-shell cover, maker's name E. Cumming, Falmouth, No. 1778. It was hung by a black ribbon.—Whoever has found it, and will return it to Mr Ewen, Cattle-street, Aberdeen, shall receive TWO GUINEAS reward. If offered for sale, it is entreated it may be kept, and notice sent as above.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to immediately.

The Mansion House, Office Houses, Gardens, and Parks of STRUTHERS, lying in the parish of Ceres, and thire of Fife, within three miles of Cupar, the county town.

The Parks consist of near 200 acres, and are well adapted for feeding cattle, and at present are in grass, and most of them have been long reseeded.

The House is large and commodious, and fit to accommodate a genteel family.

Apply to Robert Johnston writer in Cupar Fife for particulars.

Adjournment. ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.
TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the island of Inchbrayock, and the Salmon-fishings on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to lime quarries of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scotch, or 2500 English acres, divided into farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered: and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres, remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres, as its share of that improvable muir. The farm, houses, and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land estate, exclusive of the salmon-fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house-rent, and the price of 313 bolls, 3 firlets meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The Salmon-fishings are at present in the heritor's own hand; but, the rent of the river-fishing, when last let, was 212 l. per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so the whole, including the annat, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only about 15 s. per Scots acre over-head, and the mansion-houses of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations are not rented. There is also full-grown ash, and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate (except a part of the salmon-fishings) holds blench of the Crown; and, being valued in the cess-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty, and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houses in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-trees, and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for maling and stabling; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the mansion-houses, and to the different farms, are in exceeding good repair.

The large basin formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed all together at 37,000 l. Sterling, or in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The BARONY of ROSSIE, comprehending the Mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie, the East and West Mains, the lands of Westertown, Montboy, Kinnoul, Hallsauld, Forrester's Croft, Eightyburn, Ballfourt, and Baldozie Den, the Mills and Mill-lands of Rossie and Holmhill, and all that part of the lands of Balgozie, lying west of the old avenue to the Church and Barrhill's Field down to the Brickhalls and full Sea-bay, amounting altogether to above 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent, to be exposed at 25,000 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The BARONY of CRAIG, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and the farm called "Barns of Craig," and that part of the lands of Balgozie, lying east of the line above mentioned: Also, the Lands and Village of FERRYDEN, and the Lands of HIGHAM, and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbrayock, the houses on the water-side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river, and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the mullet-fish, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum: To be exposed at 12,000 l.

Thomas Scott writer to the signet will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale. And, for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 12th February 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The LANDS after-mentioned, either together or in the lots following:

LOT I.—The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick-Invergray and stewartry of Kirkcubright.—These lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be set at a rent of 400 s. or 500 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Lag-hall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already limed, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The tacks are valued, and a decret of sale thereof obtained.

LOT II.—The Lands of PIBBIE, lying in the parish of Kirmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcubright. These lands are set at 521. 10s. 6d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable and meadow, and partly muir ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had; part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. The tacks are valued.

LOT III.—Half of the Lands of KILLDALE, lying in the boroughs of Kirkcubright, which might be set at a rent of 11. 5s.

LOT IV.—The Seller's Lifrent Superiority of the Lands of CHAP PELTOWN, lying in the stewartry of Kirkcubright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Keith accountant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover-street Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcubright, persons desirous of further information may apply.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 24th day of December 1782, between the hours six and seven o'clock afternoon.

The following FEUD-DUTIES payable out of these parts of the Lands of ORCHARDFIELD after mentioned, lying within the parish of St Cuthbert's, and thire of Edinburgh:

I. The Lands and Brewerie in Livingstone's Yards, belonging to Mr William Comb brewer, extending yearly to L. 21 13 4

II. The West Kirk Poor-house, S 9 0

III. The part of the Lands of Cattlebarns, belonging to Robert Wight tenant in King's-knows, R 10 0

IV. Another part of said lands, belonging to Rob. 2 15 6

Extending in whole to L. 30 18 10 1/2
The premises will be sold in whole, or in parcels of each feud-duty, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars apply to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, with whom the articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen, and who has power to sell the subjects by private bargain.

LANDS OF ADAMTOWN. TO BE SOLD by Private Bargain.

THE Lands and Estate of ADAMTOWN, and Ten Acres or thereby of Land, part of the great meadow called SANQUHAR BOGUE, lying in the parishes of Monkton and St Evox, and thire of Ayr, and within five miles of the boroughs of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and thire of Ayr.

As also, The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of Goldring, Crookside, Hillhouse, Ladykirk, and Ladylands; and the Patronage of the parish of Monkton.

The estate is of a very rich quality, lies exceedingly compact, and is properly inclosed and subdivided with ditches and hedges, which are in a thriving condition. The yearly rent of the said estate (valuing the lands in the proprietor's natural possession at a reasonable rate) is about 421 l. Sterling.—On the estate there are 40 acres natural wood, which will very soon be ready for cutting; besides which, there are a considerable number of very old trees, properly disposed around, a commodious modern mansion-house, judiciously situated, and commanding an extensive prospect of a fertile and well-cultivated country, the frith of Clyde, island of Arran, and rock of Jln; and, a proper distance from the mansion-house, there is a very good kitchen garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for the member of Parliament for the shire of Ayr.

The progress of writs to the estate are perfectly clear, and may be seen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the signet; to whom, or to John Boswell writer in Ayr, any intending to purchase may apply for further particulars.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouse, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 18th December next, between the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEW. LANDS, KINNYHILL, and BURNBANK, lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, either in whole or in such lots as shall be considered upon at the roup, all lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock; and, if not then sold, these parts which are not in tack, will be let for the ensuing crop.

For further particulars apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

The Creditors of the said Mr Gray are hereby required to lodge with Mr Hamilton the trustee, their grounds of debt, with affidavits to the verity thereof; and all persons indebted for coals, are entreated immediately to pay the same to the trustee, or Mr Robert Gray, who has power to discharge the same.

Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's writing-room, Queen-street, will be punctually executed.

SUNDRY FARMS AND A COAL TO LET.

THE following FARMS, lying in the parish and barony of Primrose or Carrington, seven miles south from Edinburgh, and three from Dalkeith, are to LET; the entry to commence immediately, or at the separation of this crop from the ground, viz.

I. The Farm of STONEFIELDHILL, containing about 173 acres of arable land, with houses, barns, and offices, lately possessed by John Bapcic.

II. The Farm of REDSIDE, containing 288 acres, and the lands contiguous thereto, called the MILL-LAND-PARK, containing about 70 acres, amounting both together to about 358 acres of arable land, all inclosed and divided by stone dykes, fencible for sheep, and which, for many years, have been in pasture, and in the occupation of the proprietor. These lands will be let either jointly or separately in tillage or as grass farms.

III. The grounds at Primrose, called the OLD ENCLOSURES consisting of about 44 acres and upwards, divided into three inclosures, two of which are possessed by Mr Newbigging, and the other by Captain Christie, having been in grass for many years past.

IV. The Farm of SHIELDS of CAPELAW, with its mill garden, or orchard, all inclosed, in the occupation of the proprietor, and containing about 45 acres of arable land, wholly in pasture now.

V. The Corn and Barley Mill of PRIMROSE, with the lands and thirlage lately possessed by William Thorburn. The entry to the mill will be at Martinmas next; and if the tenant who takes the mill wishes to add to his possession, he may have a considerable farm, as the lands of Redside, and the lands called Mill-land Park, lie contiguous and adjoining to the mill.—There is also to LET, the Wauk, or Fuller's Mill of Primrose, with the Land, Houses, Dying Copper, &c. lately possessed by Thomas Hall and Son; the entry to commence also at Martinmas first. This mill lies so near to the corn and barley mill, that they may with ease be possessed and managed by the same person. They will therefore be let together or separately, with whatever land may be required.

VI. The COAL on that part of the estate of Primrose next to Edinburgh, with the Coal Ginn, Sit-house, and Colliers houses. The sale from this coal, when going, is considerable; and it is thought would prove an eligible settlement for a man of skill and substance, who would meet with proper encouragement; Mr Murray, who lately possessed the same, having acquired considerable wealth by working it. The tackman may be accommodated with a farm of any extent, adjacent to the coal, for keeping the horses employed in the works, or for transporting the coal to Edinburgh.

AS ALSO, There will be LET, the following Lands in the parish of Dalmeny, and thire of Linlithgow, seven miles west from Edinburgh, viz.

The Lands of LEUCHOLD, containing about 113 acres of excellent land, sufficiently fenced, and divided into seven inclosures by sink fences faced with stone. As also, part of the inclosed grounds adjoining thereto, and lying from thence to Dalmeny, along the west side of the turnpike-road towards Dolphington-bridge, containing 205 acres and upwards of as fine rich land as is in that country.

These grounds in the parish of Dalmeny are proposed to be let in one or two farms, with houses, &c. &c. as may be agreed on. They are now and have been many years in pasture, but may be let for tillage, particularly the grounds of Dalmeny, if parties can agree on the terms and rent, which will be high, as the lands are valuable, i. e. from 30 s. to 50 s. per acre on lease.

The salmon, trout, and smelt or speirg fishery in Cramond water, from the bridge to the lowest ebb of the sea, will be let on reasonable terms to real fishers who mean to live by the business.

The lands in the barony of Primrose, and the coal, will be shown by Alexander Tweedie at Primrose, and the lands at Leuchold and Dalmeny by Mr Melville at Leuchold-house, near Queensferry. And, for further particulars' persons intending to offer may apply to Mr Mitchellson, jun. Nicolson's street, Edinburgh, who has power to let the said farms and coal.